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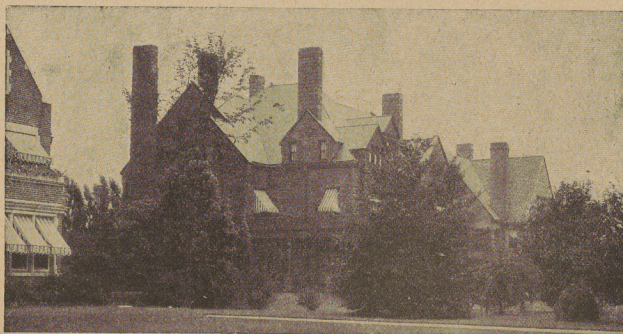
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Make for Yourself A "Home Beautiful"

Plant Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery

The shade trees listed in this catalog are among the hardiest and best trees that grow in the middle west. We have not listed the tender varieties. There are many of these that do well in favored locations, but as our customers may not know just which are hardy and which are tender we have listed only those that do well over a wide range of locations and soils. So in order that our customers may be spared the annoyance, disappointment and expense of planting trees not congenial to their soil we are listing only the perfectly hardy ones.

"Keep plantin' of a tree, Jock. It will be a growin' while ye are astopin'." And we might add, after you are gone to your long rest.



	Each	Per 10
Ash, White	5- 8 ft. \$ 0.60	\$ 5.50
	8-10 ft. .75	7.00
Box Elder	8-10 ft. .75	7.00
	10-12 ft. 1.00	9.00
Catalpa Speciosa.....	5- 6 ft. .50	4.50
	6- 8 ft. .75	7.00
Elm	5- 6 ft. .50	4.50
	6- 8 ft. .75	7.00
	8-10 ft. 1.00	9.50
	10-12 ft. 1.25	12.00
Maple (Soft or Silver) ..	5- 6 ft. .40	3.50
	6- 8 ft. .80	7.50
	8-10 ft. 1.00	9.00
	10-12 ft. 1.25	12.00
Oak, Red	5- 6 ft. 1.25	12.00
	6- 8 ft. 1.50	14.00
Poplar Bolles	6- 8 ft. .75	7.00
(Blue Poplar)	8-10 ft. 1.00	9.00
	10-12 ft. 1.50	14.00
Poplar, Lombardy	6- 8 ft. .60	5.50
	8-10 ft. .75	7.00
	10-12 ft. 1.00	9.00
Poplar, Carolina	6- 8 ft. .60	5.50
	8-10 ft. .75	7.00
	10-12 ft. 1.00	9.00
Sycamore	5- 6 ft. .75	7.00
	6- 8 ft. 1.00	9.00
	8-10 ft. 1.25	12.00

Prices of larger trees on application.

FOREST TREES FROM CUTTINGS

	Per 100
Cottonwood	2- 4 ft. \$ 1.00
	4- 6 ft. 1.25
	6 ft. up 1.50
Carolina Poplar	2- 4 ft. 1.00
	4- 6 ft. 1.25
	6 ft. up 1.50
Golden Willow	2- 4 ft. 1.00
	4- 6 ft. 1.25
	6 ft. up 1.50
Willow Babylonica ..	2- 4 ft. 1.00
	4- 6 ft. 1.25
	6 ft. up 1.50

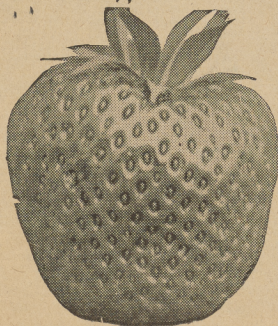
EVERGREENS

	Each	Per 10
Globe Arbor Vitae....	18 in. \$ 2.50	.....
Oriental Arbor Vitae..	2- 3 ft. 2.00	.....
	3- 4 ft. 3.00	.....
	4- 5 ft. 4.00	.....
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae	18-24 in. 3.00	.....
	24-36 in. 3.00	.....
Golden Pyramidal A. V.	3-6 in. 4.00	.....
Biota Aurea Nana.....	12-18 in. 3.00	.....
	18-24 in. 4.00	.....
Red Cedar	3- 4 ft. 3.00	25.00
	4- 5 ft. 4.00	40.00
Norway Spruce	18-24 in. 1.00	9.00
	2- 3 ft. 1.50	12.50
Austrian Pine	18-24 in. 1.00	9.00
	2- 3 ft. 1.50	12.50
	3- 4 ft. 2.50	22.50
Scotch Pine	18-24 in. 1.00	9.00
	2- 3 ft. 1.50	12.50
	3- 4 ft. 2.50	22.50

Catalog

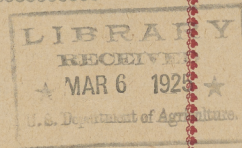
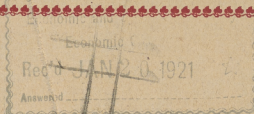
of Holsinger Select Nursery Varieties That Produce Abundantly in All Sections of the Middle West

1921



Economic & Systematic Botany,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C.

POSTMASTER: If this cannot be delivered, please notify us for return Postage.
HOLSINGER BROS., ROSEDALE, KANSAS



STRAWBERRIES

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250	Per 1,000
Aroma	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$ 7.50
Bederwood .....	.40	.75	1.50	5.00
Gandy .....	.50	1.00	2.00	7.50
Warfield .....	.40	.75	1.50	5.00
Senator Dunlap .....	.50	1.00	2.00	6.00
Stevens' Late .....	.50	1.00	2.00	6.00
Progressive (Everbearing) .....	.75	2.50	5.00	15.00

The strawberry is perhaps the most popular small fruit grown. It thrives in more varied locations than almost any of our fruits. There are few places in the United States where the strawberry does not produce good crops. It is the one fruit of which people never seem to tire, and is always in demand at all seasons. A patch of strawberries will repay one for the investment of money and labor better than most any of our fruit or vegetable crops.

The introduction in recent years of the Everbearing Strawberries has made it possible to have this splendid fruit in the late summer and fall. If you are thinking of planting a strawberry bed do not fail to plant some Progressive. If you have rain during the summer months you will have strawberries from August 1 till it freezes in the winter.

AROMA—One of the best late varieties. Fruit is firm, large, and of good flavor. Plant is healthy and vigorous. Makes good crops of fine berries.

BEDERWOOD—An early berry. Has a tendency to make too many plants, and unless thinned the fruit will not get large. The fruit is globular in shape and ripens very early. A good variety for the home garden.

GANDY—Ripens very late. Desirable on this account, as it does not begin to ripen till most other kinds are gone.



Progressive Everbearing Variety



A Large Field of Dunlap Plants Producing Big Yield

WARFIELD—A fine old standard variety. Fruit abundant, of good quality and very dark red. This berry should never be planted alone, as the flower is imperfect and the fruit will be small unless planted by some other perfect flowering sort. Warfield is a splendid cropper and does well everywhere.

SENATOR DUNLAP—The standard of strawberries. Plant is dark red, tolerably firm and good in both appearance and quality. By all means plant some Dunlap.

STEVENS' LATE—A very productive variety of large, handsome berries. A strong, healthy grower, produces a good fruiting row. A valuable commercial variety.

riety, as the fruit is of fine appearance, good color, good quality and extra large. For best results good soil is required.

PROGRESSIVE—An everbearing variety. This berry cannot be to highly recommended. The plant is vigorous and healthy, sends out many runners, and the fruit is of splendid flavor; in fact, few of the spring strawberries equal it. If planted in the spring it will begin to fruit about the first of July, and if there is sufficient rainfall the plants will continue to bloom and fruit until freezing weather. With a fair amount of rainfall you will have an abundance of berries in September and October. Plant at least 100 of this splendid berry in your garden.

Dewberry

A trailing blackberry. The stems run out great distances on the ground. The dewberry should be planted on thin soil, for if planted on rich ground the plant grows so rank that it is hard to find the fruit. Plant the dewberry on the poorest ground you have. It will grow for years without being renewed. The fruit of the dewberry is in quality about like the best and largest blackberries. Per 10, 75c; per 100, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$20.00.

Gooseberry

HOUGHTON—For general purposes the Houghton is the best gooseberry for the middle west. The bush is a good grower and the thorns, which are the bane of the gooseberry, are not as stiff and troublesome as in some other sorts. The fruit is medium in size, but the crop is the surest of any of the gooseberries in this section. When there are any gooseberries there is usually a good crop of Houghton. One-year plants, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00; 2-year plants, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25; per 100, \$20.00.

PLANT STRAWBERRIES

One of the most popular fruits. If you have more fruit than you need for your own use your neighbors will be glad to buy it. They produce their best crop when only one year planted.

ROSES

Hybrid Tea Rose

2-year, each, 75c.

BABY RAMBLER (White, Pink and Red).

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Pink). **KILLARNEY** (Pink).

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Red).

RICHMOND (Red).

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (White).

MAD. EDWARD HERRIOT (Yellow). **GEN. S. A. JANSSEN** (Red).

EDW. MAWLEY (Crimson). **SUNBURST** (Yellow). **LADY HILLINGDON** (Yellow).

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

2-year, each, 75c.

PAUL NEYRON (Pink).

GEN. JACQUEMINOT (Red).

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (White).

AMERICAN BEAUTY (Red).

ULRICH BRUNNER (Red).

Climbing Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The most popular of all the ramblers. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters. A splendid variety for porches, pillars, arches and to cover walls and fences. Each, 50c.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—The introducer says: "Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer." Each, 75c.

DOROTHY PERKINS—The very best of the pink climbers; very hardy and one of the most free from mildew. A very rapid grower and much used for covering fences, walls, etc. Flowers come in great clusters of small blooms, and are sweetly scented. Each, 50c.

TAUSENSCHON (or Thousand Beauty)—On opening the color is a delicate pink, changing to rosy carmine. It gets its name from the great mass of flowers produced and the beauty and variation of its coloring. Each, 50c.

EXCELSA (Red)—Similar in growth to the Dorothy Perkins, but the flowers are of the color of the Crimson Rambler. An excellent climber. Each 50c.



Climbing Vines

CLEMATIS (Jackmanni)—Popular large flowered variety. A continuous bloomer. Medium, 3 inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots. Generally considered the best clematis of its color. Each, 75c.

CLEMATIS (Paniculata)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, a season when very few vines are in bloom. Each, 50c.

HONEYSUCKLE (Scarlet Trumpet)—A strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet flowers. This is the handsomest in cultivation. Each, 35c.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan)—A strong grower and most fragrant sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from June to October. Each, 35c.

IVY (American, or Virginia Creeper)—One of the finest vines for covering walls and trunks of trees, and affords shade quickly. Each, 35c.

IVY (Boston)—Foliage very handsome in summer, changing to scarlet in autumn. Especially recommended for covering brick and stone structures. Each, 50c.

BIGNONIA, **Radicans** (or Tecoma). Trumpet Flower—A splendid hardy climbing plant. Large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers. Very easily grown. Each, 40c.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bitter Sweet)—A native climbing vine that stands transplanting easily and that is very ornamental in winter, by reason of its scarlet berries. Each, 50c.

LYCIUM CHINENSIS (Matrimony Vine)—A hardy plant that serves both as vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches, with purple flowers from June to September, succeeded in winter by scarlet or orange fruit. Grows anywhere. Each, 35c.

WISTARIA—One of the most popular of the climbing vines. A quick grower, with large bunches of purple flowers in great profusion. Each, 35c.

The above prices are for strong 2-year-old plants.



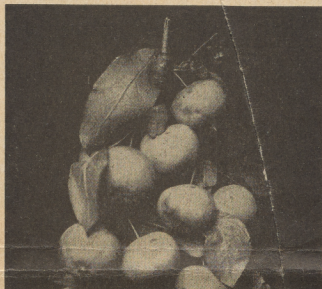
HOLSINGER BROTHERS

Rosedale

Kansas

PLAN MORE FRUIT TREES

Supply Your Own Needs and Sell Some



Crab Apples

HYSLIP—Fruit large and smooth, dark red crimson in color. Tree upright in growth.

TRANSCENDENT—A variety of the Siberian Crab. Makes a large, handsome tree, especially when in bloom. Fruit large yellow and partly covered with red. One of the very best crabs.

Compass Cherry Plum

Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX-5 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.50
XX-4 ft. ....	.80	7.50

A cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Very hardy and successfully grown north and south. Particularly adapted to the parts of the country where rainfall is not abundant. When green the fruit resembles the plum, but as it ripens becomes round like the cherry. Bears young and abundantly.

Raspberries



BLACK RASPBERRIES

BLACK PEARL—This berry was introduced by us some years ago. It originated in north-west Missouri. It is a very hardy variety. It stands our vigorous climate here better than most any other sort. It is better in dry weather than any other raspberry we have ever tried, and fruits well long after other sorts have dried up and ceased to bear fruit. In quality it is one of the best raspberries we have ever had. Per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$40.00; per 1,000, \$25.00.

CUMBERLAND—Plant is a good grower and produces large crops of fruit. Thrives well in any section where black raspberries will grow. Per 10, 75c; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$16.00.

KANSAS—An old standard variety. Fruit large and jet black. The plant is a good grower and the fruit is all that can be desired in a black raspberry. Per 10, 75c; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$16.00.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RASPBERRY PLANTS

They are much stronger than the one-year-old tip plants, will grow better and are better in every respect. If you are not planting more than one hundred plants it will pay you to get the 2-year-old plants. They cost more and are worth more than the difference in price. There is only one reason why we sell tip plants and that is that we cannot get enough of the 2-year-old plants to supply our trade. Each 15c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$15.00.

RED RASPBERRIES

CUTHBERT—Well known standard sort. Has been in cultivation for many years. Fruit large and of fine quality. The bush is a rank grower and is very productive. Especially good for home use. Per 10, 75c; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$20.00.

KING—The fruit of this splendid berry is much larger than Cuthbert, but of high quality. Per 10, 75c; per 100, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$20.00.

ST. PIERRE—Cat the Everbearing Red Raspberry. Fruits through a much longer period than most other sorts. It is a spended berry and produces fruit in some sections long after the other varieties are gone. Per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

Hedging Plants

BARBERRY THUNBERGII—12-18 inch, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$25.00; 23-foot, each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$35.00.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—12-18 inch, per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.50; 18-24 inch, per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.00. 2-3 feet, per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$17.50.

PRIVET, AMOOR NORTH—12-18 inch, per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.00. 18-24 inch, per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00. 2-3 feet, per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.

PRIVET, VULGARIS—12-18 inch, per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.00. 18-24 inch, per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00. 2-3 feet, per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.

PEONIES

This flower is today and will be for a long time to come the most highly prized of all the early flowers. Each year it is more difficult to supply the great demand for them. For you only the commoner varieties are known. Now, by cross fertilization and selection, there are many kinds of great beauty and fragrance. We have the very finest of them in red, creamy white, pure white and tinted with pink and rose, of the named varieties. Plant them. Each year they are better, and every spring you will have some of the most beautiful of flowers. They will give satisfaction anywhere, but thrive and bloom best in a rich, loamy soil, where there is plenty of moisture. Peonies multiply rapidly, and in a few years you can have at a small cost a great mass of these fragrant, showy blooms. They should bloom the first year, if soil and conditions are right. Cultivate them thoroughly each year. Note our list of named varieties. There are none better. All have from three to five eyes. As in our fruit tree list we have cut out those varieties that are shy bloomers, or those that for any reason are not desirable.

Each 5c, except as noted.

Mailing weight, 1 pound.

ALBA PLENA—We have had this variety for several years. Sends up many strong stems. Bud and flower very handsome.

CHINESE ALBA—Creamy white. Dwarf; semi-double.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Color white, flaked with carmine. A good grower; a fine cut flower. The standard of excellence. Each, 40c.



Apples

APPLES-2-YEAR

Prices on apples and crab apple trees:

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 feet	1 variety	\$90.00
XX-4 feet	1 variety	\$7.50

SUMMER and Fall Varieties

EARLY HARVEST—This is one of the old favorites. Ripens in July. The tree is long-lived, and makes a good, healthy spreading top. The fruit is yellow in color, good in quality, ripens through a comparatively long period. This apple is desirable either for home use or market.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Perhaps the first apple of the season to ripen. Is good for cooking when only half mature. The tree comes into bearing at an early age and is immensely productive. The fruit is very attractive, being yellowish-white in color, and as the name indicates is slightly transparent. Altogether it is one of the most desirable summer apples.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—Another splendid summer variety. The flesh is white in color, but well covered with red stripes. The tree is a good grower and the fruit is about all that could be desired in a summer apple.

RED JUNE—Fruit and tree are small, but the apple is excellent in quality. It is brilliant dark red when fully ripe, with a crisp, juicy flesh.

WEALTHY—A splendid apple that succeeds well in many sections. Does unusually well in the northern and eastern states. The tree comes into bearing at an early age and is very productive. The fruit is large, red striped and of fine texture and flavor. It is a good grower and the fruit of such high quality, both in cooking and for dessert purposes. The Wealthy is one of the very valuable varieties both for home and commercial purposes.

JONATHAN—Who can write an adequate description of this wonderful apple, the favorite of all American apples. The tree comes into bearing at an early age, is a healthy grower, and is large and spreading. It produces over a wide range of soils and locations. The fruit is yellow in color, overspread with red. The fruit is of fine texture and delicate flavor. If you are planting apples you should plant a fair share of them to Jonathan.

GRIMES—The tree of this variety is an abundant yielder, but in some sections is comparatively short-lived. The fruit is a beautiful rich yellow, of high spicy flavor. It is a good yielder and very desirable for home or market purposes. This apple commands a good price on the market always.

EMERALD BLUSH—A splendid apple, ripening in mid-summer. Bright yellow in color, with a red cheek. The tree is spreading, a good yielder, and the fruit is desirable for home or market use. You need not hesitate about planting Emerald Blush. You will be amply rewarded. Always commands a high price on the market, as it usually ripens when other apples are scarce.

WINTER APPLES

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A splendid apple for the middle west. Is a good grower and a good keeper. Will keep in the ordinary cellar until late in the winter. The fruit is a brilliant dark red, very beautiful in color and rich in size. It is sub-acid in quality, rich and juicy.

TOLMAN—A yellow, sweet apple. The tree is of moderate growth, but a good grower. The fruit is yellow in color and very sweet. If you like sweet apples you will enjoy Tolman. (Also spelled Talman).

DELICIOUS—One of the best apples in quality ever introduced. It is especially good as a winter variety. In the western states. Tree large and vigorous. Fruit large, red-striped and very palatable.

BEN DAVIS—An old favorite. Produces enormous crops of apples. For cooking cannot be excelled. Fruit is of high color and keeps well in storage.

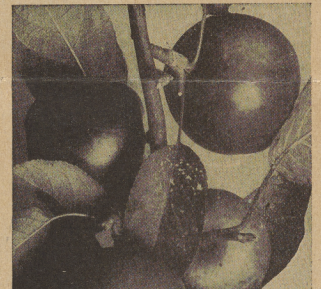
GANO—Similar in quality to Ben Davis, of which it is probably a seedling. However, it is much better in color, being bright red with few stripes. The tree is a good grower and is productive of large crops of large, bright red apples. Your orchard should contain Gano.

ROME BEAUTY—The tree of this variety is large and thrifty. The fruit is of large size, yellow and streaked with red. Quality good, especially in the North and East.

STAYMAN—The largest and in many respects the best of the Winesap family. Originated by Dr. Stayman of Leavenworth, Kansas. The tree resembles the Winesap except that it is more vigorous. The fruit is large in size, with a good texture and a peculiar spiciness. You will be pleased with Stayman. It is a good apple in every respect. Not so highly colored as Winesap.

WINECAP—An old favorite. Tree large and spreading. Fruit of fine quality and a brilliant dark red. Crops well and sells well.

YORK IMPERIAL—One of the best apples for the middle west. The tree is large spreading and a good, healthy grower. The fruit is of large size, with a crisp and very juicy. The apple keeps well in the ordinary cellar. A very handsome apple and desirable either for home use or market purposes.



Plums

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 ft.	1 variety	\$1.00
XX-4 ft.	1 variety	\$0.80

ABUNDANCE—Tree upright. Fruit large and handsome. Color lemon yellow, overspread with bright red. A plum of fine flavor. One of the best Japanese varieties.

AMERICA—Fruits regularly and abundantly. Color yellow, with a red cheek. Tree a good grower. Fruit good in quality. A splendid variety wherever planted.

BURBANK—Immensely productive. Fruit large, green, with yellowish-red cheek. Tree a vigorous grower. Produces large crops wherever planted.

SHROPSHIRE (Damon). Large blue plum, ripening late in the summer. Color and quality like the Damon, but much larger. Very desirable for preserving.

WILD GOOSE—Tree strong grower and prolific. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality. An old-time standard variety.

Apricots

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 ft.	1 variety	\$1.00
XX-4 ft.	1 variety	.80

Quince

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 ft.	1 variety	\$1.00
XX-4 ft.	1 variety	.80

BARTLETT—Splendid in quality and a good bearing sort, but short lived, owing to its susceptibility to "blight". Nothing better in quality in the pear line than Bartlett.



CHERRIES

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 ft.	1 variety	\$1.00
XX-4 ft.	1 variety	.80

Few fruit crops in this section of the country are as satisfactory as cherries. They fruit regularly, and the crop always is in demand. In addition to this they come into bearing at an early age and are highly productive. Every home orchard should have plenty of cherries. We recommend for the middle west, Richmond, Montmorency and Wragg. Morello is similar to Wragg in size, color, form of tree and period of ripening, and may be used in place of Wragg.

RICHMOND—Also called Early May Cherry. Best of the early cherries. Tree vigorous and healthy; fruit large, abundant and dark red when fully ripe.

MONTMORENCY—Ripening period immediately following Richmond, and somewhat overlapping the latter. Fruit similar to Richmond, but the tree is more upright in growth and more compact. An excellent cherry.

WRRAG—Fruit ripens after Montmorency has gone. Is dark red, almost black, and is not so juicy as Richmond or Montmorency. The tree is not so rank but has a tendency to yield prodigiously. In fact, this variety sometimes bears such heavy crops that the tree is short lived.

BLACK TARTARIAN—A purplish black sweet cherry that succeeds in the middle west as well as any of the sweet cherries. The fruit is of superb quality.



Flowering Shrubs

Prices of shrubs, native or noted:

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX	1 variety	\$1.00
XX	1 variety	.80

ALMOND (Flowering)—One of the earliest flowering shrubs, very showy plant and with a mass of very double blooms, white or pink. One of the handsomest early flowering plants. Medium. Each, 60c.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon, or Hibiscus)—One of the most showy of shrubs. An erect, strong growing plant with large, bell-shaped flowers, blooming from July until frost, when flowers generally are scarce. Single, red, pink, white and lavender. Double, white and red. XXX grade, 40c; XX, 30c.

BARBERRY (Thunberg)—A valuable shrub from Japan that fits in with almost every planting. Dwarf, graceful habit; foliage is small, changing to beautiful bright red early in the fall. (Also see Hedge Plants.)

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia variabilis)—A very popular shrub, four feet, with fragrant reddish white flowers.

CALYCANTHUS (Flourish (Carolina Allspice)—The well known native shrub bearing double chocolate colored flowers. Leaves and wood are highly aromatic and spicy. Medium.

CRAB (Bechtel's Double-Flowering)—There is no spring flower that is more popular than this. A dwarf tree or tall growing shrub growing to twelve to fourteen feet. In the early spring it is covered with very double rose-shaped flowers, very fragrant and very pleasing. It is very desirable. Two to three feet, each, 75c.

DESMODIUM—A tall blooming perennial that is among the most satisfactory of flowers. It grows to the height of about two feet and has long, drooping branches covered with small purple flowers that give a splendid effect. It is planted generally on corners of terraces or as specimen plants, and is particularly valuable, as it blooms when flowers are scarce in September. Each, 60c.

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester)—The best of the best known and most popular of all flowers, and makes a vigorous growth. Medium.

ELDER, Golden—Bright yellow foliage, flowers and fruit the same as the common elder. Very effective in shrub beds on account of its brilliant golden foliage. Tall.

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)—Recommended for its beauty in early spring. Bright golden yellow flowers in April before the leaves appear. Foliage bright green all through the summer. Tall.

SUMAC, Staghorn (Rhus Typhina Lacinated)—A large shrub with beautiful cut-leaved foliage. Medium.

HONEYUCKLE (Bush or Tartarian)—Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage, which is a dark green. Plant makes a fine, symmetrical growth. Tall.

HYDRANGEA (Paniculata Grandiflora)—One of the best known and most popular of all shrubs. Flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles ten to twelve inches long in August and September. No shrub here is complete without this shrub. Each, 60c.

KERRIA (Japonica)—It begins to bloom about May 1, and blooms freely throughout the year. It never blooms as heavily at one time as the Snowball or Spirea Van Houtte, or other plants of that nature, but it is always in bloom. Fruit back closely each year, as the wood is very brittle. Medium.

LILAC (Common Purple)—The well known flowering lilac, so often seen in gardens.



Pears

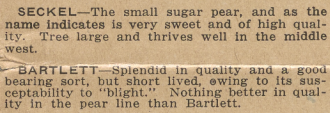
Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 ft.	1 variety	\$1.00
XX-4 ft.	1 variety	.80

DUCHESS—Fruit large and yellowish green. Of good quality and a good producer. Tree comes into bearing at an early age.

KIEFFER—The best pear for the middle west, as it is a good cropper, bears at an early age and is seldom severely injured by "blight". Tree is large in size. The fruit is firm and bears shipping well. Very good for canning and preserving. Kieffer pears are very satisfactory for home use if properly handled. They should be picked early before the "stone cells" form and placed in the cellar. In a matter of three weeks after being picked the pears will soften and color, and are then in the best of condition for dessert use or for canning and preserving. If you wish to keep them for a longer time wrap each pear in paper before placing in the cellar. In this manner they can be kept in the ordinary cellar for six weeks or more. Try it. Do you like baked apples? Try baked Kieffer pears. They're better.

SECKEL—The small sugar pear, and as the name indicates is very sweet and of high quality. Tree large and thrives well in the middle west.

BARTLETT—Splendid in quality and a good bearing sort, but short lived, owing to its susceptibility to "blight". Nothing better in quality in the pear line than Bartlett.



Peaches

Each	Per 10 of	Per 100
XXX-5 feet	1 variety	\$0.80
XX-4 feet	1 variety	.60

MAYFLOWER—A showy early peach. Red all over. Not large in size, but good when ripe. Not up to the quality of the later peaches, but comes when other fruits are scarce. Tree hardy and vigorous and is thought to be harder in bud than most other varieties.

GREENSBORO—One of the early freestone. The tree is a good grower and an abundant cropper. The fruit which is white, with a red cheek is well distributed over the tree. The earliest "good quality" peach.

CARMAN—Early white freestone of good quality. The fruit of this variety is of fine quality, tender and melting. Splendid for home use, but too soft to ship well.

CHAMPION—One of the best peaches in quality ever grown. When ripe is very sweet and melting. Tree has a tendency to over-produce and often requires thinning. Ripens shortly before Elberta, the seasons for these two splendid varieties overlapping. The tree is a good grower, and the fruit is a white freestone, often covered with red. Like the Jonathan apple, words cannot describe its quality.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—A white freestone with a red blush. The tree and bud are both very hardy. Produces large crops of splendid fruit. Does exceptionally well in Kansas and Missouri.

ELBERTA—Still the standard of excellence in peaches. The fruit is yellow with a red cheek. The fruit of this splendid variety is of fine quality. It means plant Elberta.

OLD MIXEN CLING—White with a red cheek. One of the most beautiful and best of cling peaches. Productive, fine in quality, and generally free from insects.

SALWAY—One of the best late peaches. A good purchaser; fruit yellow and firm. Will stand a lot of handling. Ripens in September.

HEATH CLING—White cling of high quality. Splendid for picking and preserving. Ripens late in September.

Seedling Peach Trees

Every year we have more or less calls for seedling peach trees. Heretofore we have not offered seedlings in the catalog, for in most cases the budding fruit is not in quality and is not so productive. However, as there are many persons who desire to plant the seedlings we are offering them this season. We have two kinds. The one kind is from the small seeds usually planted to bud on and the fruit of this kind is small, but the trees are generally very productive. We are also listing seedlings from Elberta seed. These very often will produce Elberta true from the seed. However, we do not in any sense guarantee the variety from seedlings. The fruit from seedlings may be white or yellow, cling or free, but they are quite likely to produce a much better fruit than the ordinary seedling.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.25
2-3 ft. ....	.20	1.75
18-24 in. ....	.15	1.25

Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50
3-4 ft. ....	.40	3.50
2-3 ft. ....	.30	2.75
18-24 in. ....	.20	1.75

Mulberries

Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
2-3 ft. ....	.25	2.00

RUSSIAN—This mulberry is unusually productive. The fruit is medium in size, but produces an immense amount of fruit. The berries are very fond of mulberries, and will not spoil so many of your cherries if they can get their natural food, the mulberry.

Garden Roots

RHUBARB—One-year, each, 10c; per 10, 60c; per 100, \$5.00. XXX—Heavy, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.

HORSERADISH—Per 10, 25c; per 100, \$2.00.

SAGE (Holt's Mammoth)—Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

ASPARAGUS—Per 10, 30c; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

Nut Trees

Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 ft.	\$0.75	\$7.00
4 ft. ....	.60	5.00
3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	\$1.00	\$9.00

Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-6 ft.	\$0.75	\$7.00
3-4 ft. ....	.60	5.00

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

These plants are all hardy. They are selected from a list of perennials that have proved to be the most reliable. Many of them are easily grown, and a selection from this list will give a succession of flowers from May until November. Each 25c, except as noted; per 10, \$2.00.

ADAM'S NEEDLE, or Yucca (variety Filamentosa).—An old-time plant that should not be omitted. Three to four feet in height, with 100 and upward of white bell-shaped flowers. Flowers evergreen.

COREOPSIS (Lanceolata).—One of the most profuse bloomers. A very fine border plant, growing about eighteen inches high. It is also very showy when planted singly. Color bright golden.

DAISY (Shasta). A very beautiful, hardy plant. Blooms in July. The flowers are double. Flowers very large, pure white, on strong stems; a fine flower for cutting, and among the best of the perennials.

DELPHINIUM (or Larkspur).—Large, sky-blue flowers. Very free flowering.

DESMODIUM—See under Shrubs.

FUNKIA (or Plantain Lily).—A plant with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers. May and June.

GAILLARDIA (or Blanket Flower).—A low-spreading hardy perennial. Very easy to grow. Blooms constantly from early spring until freezing weather. Flowers deep maroon center, white outside and red.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia).—Also known as the Cone Flower. None can make a more gorgeous effect than this flower. Blooms large and yellow. September and October.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily).—Tall growing and free blooming. June and July. Four to five feet high.

MALLOW MARVELS.—This perennial is one of the most valuable of its class. Very hardy; when once planted it sends up new shoots each spring, and in July begins blooming and continues to flower until frost on heavy woody stems, the flowers being six to eight inches across. Very showy and is particularly useful in shrub beds, and along fences. In color red, pink and white.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Not many, if any, of the hardy perennials surpass the hollyhocks in effect. Planted in groups or interspersed in shrub beds they are invaluable. The double varieties make perfect rosettes of yellow and white.

PERENNIAL PEA (Lathyrus).—Of course you like sweet peas, but it is a lot of trouble to



Grapes

CONCORD—The best and most important grape ever introduced. There are probably more Concord grapes grown than there are of all other varieties. At least this is true of the middle west. The vine of the Concord is a good healthy grower, and the plant succeeds well in many different locations and soils. An ideal location is a moderate slope of sandy loam underlaid with clay. The soil need not be very rich as it should be for Moore's and other moderate growing varieties. The bunches are rather compact and have a tendency to be "shouldered." The fruit is rich and sweet, and is all that can be desired in a grape. You should plant generously of Concord grapes. They come into bearing at an early age and are enormously productive. If well cared for at three or four years of age they should be at their best and should produce good crops from forty to sixty years. One-year, No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00. Heavy, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25; per 100, \$20.00. XXX—Heavy, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25; per 100, \$20.00.

NIAGARA—A large, sweet white grape. Bunches rather loose and long. The fruit is of high quality and the vine is a vigorous grower. A good grape. If you like white grapes the Niagara will please you. One-year, No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00. Heavy, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25; per 100, \$20.00.

WORDEN—Another splendid blue grape. The fruit is not as strong as Moore's, but it is better but he fruit is larger and sweeter. The skin is very tender, and altogether the Worden is a superior variety. One-year, No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00. Heavy, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.

Plant
More
Fruit
Trees



Plant
More
Straw-
berries

WHY---Fruits are Scarce and High

NOT enough fruit trees are being planted to keep pace with the demand for fruit. This is the real reason why fruit is scarce and high in price. Why not plant an orchard on your home grounds? If properly cared for it will produce abundantly and supply your own needs besides giving you a surplus to sell to your neighbors. If you have a surplus put a sign on the front gate, "Apples for Sale Here." You will soon dispose of all you care to sell.

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Economic Collection
Systemic Botany

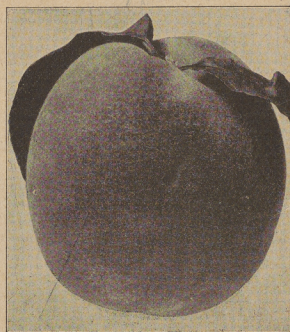
Plant More Peaches

During the past five years few peaches have been planted in this section. This is due to the fact that in late years peaches have failed here.

The records show that for a term of years in the southern two-thirds of Kansas we have had three crops of peaches every five years.

The writer knows of five years in succession that we had peach crops at Kansas City. Do not be afraid to plant peaches. We are sure to have a cycle of years in which we will have good peach crops.

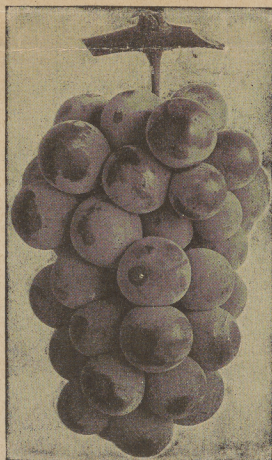
Peaches comes into bearing at an early age, and they should be at their best in four or five years after planting.



Grapes

Not enough grapes are being planted. The grape in proper locations is one of our most valuable fruits. They produce crops at two years of age and are at their best from three to four years planted. If properly cared for (pruned and cultivated), they will last forty or fifty years. Grapes, probably, produce crops more consistently than any of our fruits, with perhaps the exception of the strawberry.

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Holsinger Bros.

Select Nursery Varieties that Produce Abundantly in all sections of Middlewest

Rosedale, Kas.